Mr. BARBER,

As *Thurſday* next is by our beloved Preſident appointed as a Day of Public Thankſgiving, your giving the following Lines a Place in your uſeful Paper, will at leaſt oblige one of your Cuſtomers.

I was naked, and ye clothed me. Inaſmuch as ye have done it unto one of the leaſt of my Brethren, ye did it unto me. JESUS CHRIST.

BLEST is the Man, whoſe Bowels move
With Pity to the Poor;
Whoſe lib'ral Alms, his Faith doth prove,
Sends Bleſſings on his Love:
The Lord will ſhower his Bleſſings down,
On Works of Charity;
With Peace and Plenty he will crown,
Kind Liberality.
The Man, who doth his Alms beſtow,
To ſuccour the Diſtreſs'd,
Hath Bleſſings many, while below,
In Heaven at laſt ſhall Reſt.
His Faith by Works perfected is,
His Love to Jeſus prov'd;
And Chriſt will own the Man for his,
Whoſe Bowels thus were mov'd.
When Faith and Works do thus agree,
They prove the Heart ſincere;
And what is ſown in Charity,
Will a rich Harveſt bear:
His Deeds to Heaven ſhall ariſe,
On Earth he gains Eſteem——
In Life he's bleſt—and when he dies,
His Works will follow him.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

ORCHARDS.

V. GRAFTING.

THE practice, which lately prevailed, and which is ſtill prevalent, is this: the Stocks, having ſtood ſome two, three or four years in the plantation, until they have eſtabliſh'd themſelves firmly in the ſoil, and have acquired a fullneſs of growth, are *cleft grafted* in the following extraordinary manner.

The entire head of the ſtock is cut off!—horizontally with a ſaw, about ſix feet high; higher if the ſtock will admit of it, and the ſort to be grafted be inclined to form hanging boughs; while an upright cloſe headed ſort may, it is thought, be grafted upon a ſtill lower Stock. The top of the Stump, being cleft, the Grafts are inſerted, in the uſual manner; by Men who go about the Country, in the grafting ſeaſon, for this purpoſe.

The Method of *defending the grafts* put in, in this manner, is peculiar to this Diſtrict. They are incloſed within a kind of open work wicker baſket, made ſomewhat in the manner of the bottle-makers baſkets (prickles) with ſplit oſier twigs, about the ſize of the finger. When they are put upon the ſtock, they reſemble the top of a funnel; about two feet high, and about one foot diameter at the top, they are however, worked flat; ſomewhat in the form of the mount of a lady's fan; much broader at the top than at the bottom. The compoſt uſed in grafting having remained a few days to ſtiffen, the bottom part of the guard is wrapt tight round the ſtem, immediately below the ſeam, upon which it is bound with rope yarns; fixing it in ſuch a manner that the upper edge forms the largeſt circle its length will admit.

Theſe wicker guards—provincially called "BRAIDS"—are moſt ingeniouſly adapted to this mode of grafting: they not only guard againſt Cattle, but prevent Rooks and other Birds from diſturbing the Grafts, before they be eſtabliſhed in the ſtock; and, what is of ſingular advantage to ſome ſorts of apple trees, they ſet up a dropping head—giving the ſhoots (which afterwards become boughs) an upward tendency.

But this method of grafting has its diſadvantage: in a fine young Orchard, which has been grafted in this manner, in the Vale of Glocester, I obſerved, that ſeveral of the Trees are faulty in the Crowns of the Stems, which are now 8 or 9 inches diameter. The defect is owing to one of the grafts having miſcarried; by which means a lodgment being made for water, a decay of that ſide of the ſtump of the ſtock has taken place; creating a ſore, which the ſurviving graft has not been able to heal; there being now holes nearly large enough to admit the hand, almoſt to the centre of the ſtem: a premature decay of the tree muſt be the inevitable conſequence.

In Herefordſhire, I ſaw another orchard (which has been planted in the ſame manner, and which has got about the ſame growth) in which the trees *cleave in the crowns*; both grafts having in this caſe ſucceeded. The wind having ſplit ſome of them, and others being in danger of ſharing the ſame fate, the judicious occupier of this orchard has ſecured them with iron bolts; put thro' the crowns; having a broad head at one end, and a large iron pin or key at the other. The heads are already overgrown, and ſome of the keys nearly buried.*

By letting the Stocks remain until they be large enough *to be grafted in the boughs*; namely until the grained boughs be about an inch diameter; theſe evils are avoided: the grafting becomes more certain; there being more chances of ſucceſs; and the trees, by forming their ramifications in the natural way, are much leſs liable to be torn to pieces by the winds. Some time, it is true, may ſeem to be loſt; the Trees certainly will not come ſo ſoon to *bear*; but it is highly probable, that they will begin to bear a *burden* of fruit ſooner, and will, it is much more than probable, continue to bear longer, than Trees *grafted in the Stock*.

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* *This, I have ſince learnt, is not an unuſual expedient.*

(To be continued.)

THE Town-Council of Newport, having appointed me the Subſcriber, Guardian to the Perſon and Eſtate of LYDIA GIBBS, Widow (who is aged and infirm:)—This is to notify all concerned with the aforeſaid Perſon and Eſtate, that they may act conſonant thereto. JOHN PITMAN, jun.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of high proof Weſt-India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

A few Hogſheads of excellent retailing Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,

Geneva by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, or Caſe,

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be Sold reaſonable for the Caſh.

A Sloop of about 9 Years old, Burthen about 62 Tons.

A ſmall Farm of about 13 Acres, lying on the Eaſt Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall, and bounded on ſaid Lands Eaſt; and Weſterly on the Road, and is about 6 Miles from this Town.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres of Land, Two Dwelling Houſes, a Barn and Crib, Two Orchards, is well proportion'd for Plowing and Meadow, has conſiderable Wood thereon, well watered, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the Road leading to Dartmouth, a little to the Eaſtward of the Four Corners in Tiverton.—For further Particulars, inquire of ABNER CHASE, living near the Premiſes.

Tiverton, Feb. 5, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Ship George and Mary, Samuel Lawton, Maſter, CÆSAR WEEDEN a Black; a Native of Jamestown, about 24 Years of Age. The above Reward, and neceſſary Charges, will be paid, on his being apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council, of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; Do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

WING SPOONER, } *Commiſ-*
WALTER NICHOLS, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARY FRY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, February 9, 1795

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby call upon all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors.*
of South Kingſtown.

Newport, February 2, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN ROGERS, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby call on all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by Law for that Purpoſe.

JOSEPH WARREN, } *Commiſ-*
JOB TOWNSEND, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARY ROGERS,—and
SARAH ROGERS, } *Adminiſt.*

Newport, Feb. 2, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt Spirits, Geneva, and Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt.

Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Eſq; of Weſterly, in this State, deceaſed, ſituated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Eaſterly and Weſterly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the Weſt Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Weſterly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a Houſe, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone Wall, and is rendered vaſtly more valuable by its being ſo handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horſes and Cows.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the ſame.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, Newport, a little Northward of the Brick-Market, having a good Shop belonging thereto, and is well ſituated for Buſineſs, now in the Occupation of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Alſo a Two-Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe all, or any of the above HOUSES and LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

☞ If the above Premiſes are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795

FOR SALE,

THE Eſtate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, ſituate in Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Daniel Maſon's Dwelling Houſe.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearneſs to the Town, and the Goodneſs of the Land, renders a particular Deſcription of it unneceſſary.—Any Perſon inclining to hire the ſame may ſee the Premiſes, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in

the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, are the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where alſo may be had

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Jan. 25, 1795.

Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1795. [N° 1714.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

First Congregational Meeting House LOTTERY,

(To commence drawing on the 17th of June next.)

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Honourable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, at their Session in January, 1795, granted a LOTTERY, to raise Five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of completing a HOUSE OF WORSHIP for the First Congregational Society in the Town of Providence: And the following Gentlemen being chosen by said Society a Committee to superintend the Management thereof, viz. JABEZ BOWEN, Esq; Deacon SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, JOHN DORRANCE, Esq; Mr. ANDREW DEXTER, Major JAMES BURRILL, Major GERSHOM JONES, Col. JOHN STURR, and Mr. ABNER DAGGETT,—the said Committee appointed the Subscribers to be Directors, who having given Bonds, *with sufficient Sureties*, for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	Prize of	10000	is	10000
1		3000		3000
1		1500		1500
2		1000	are	2000
3		500		1500
10		100		1000
25		50		1250
70		20		1400
255		10		1550
2400		7		16800
2668	Prizes,			
5332	Blanks;			
8000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are			40000

The Prizes subject to a Deduction of 12½ per Cent.—The Public may rest assured, that the Drawing will *positively* commence on *Wednesday the 17th Day of June* next, at the State House in Providence, and be completed with all Expedition.—A List of Prizes will be published in the Providence Gazette, and the Prizes paid on Demand. Those not demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
AMOS M. ATWELL,
SAMUEL W. GREENE, } Directors.

*** Tickets for Sale by the Directors, by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; Postmaster, Newport, and a Number of Gentlemen in the neighbouring States.

Providence, February 7, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary, in Thames-street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the South Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan-Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

West-India Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Jan. 3.

WE had the mortification to receive, on Thursday, an account of the capture of Tiberon, after an unsuccessful attack of five days by the insurgents, who obtained possession on Monday last. The garrison, after a noble defence, headed by their gallant Commandant, Lieutenant Bradford of the 23d regiment, with unexampled bravery fought their way for five miles, though with little loss. Lieutenant Baskervilie of the 13th was the only Officer lost on this occasion.

January 1[0].

We have the best authority for saying that his Majesty has created our worthy commander in chief, now invested with the important office of governor general of St. Domingo, a knight of the Bath.

The troops lately arrived at the Windward Islands, sailed from Gibraltar on the 11th of November, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, and a sloop of war; their number about 1800 men.

The Honorable House of Assembly have adjourned until the 25th of February. Previous to the adjournment, the House, taking into consideration the ease and happiness we have enjoyed under the mild administration of our present Governor, and seeing the probability of his Excellency's removal by the daily expected arrival of Lord Belcarras, before the expiration of the period to which they meant to adjourn, unanimously resolved on a present of plate to the value of 1000 guineas, as an earnest of their approbation of his conduct, and their respect for his many and uncommon virtues.

NASSAU (New Providence) Jan. 20.

We have intelligence by the Phœnix Gibbon, from Jamaica, of the Brigands having made two attacks on Fort Bissotion, at Port-au-Prince; in both of which they were, after obstinate conflicts, repulsed with considerable loss.

The Royal Gazette of Jamaica mentions, that in the first attack the assailants were 2000, the defendants only 120! that three officers who were in the Fort, Captain Grant, Lieutenant Clunes, and Lieut Hamilton, were all wounded. The Kingston Daily Advertiser of the 22d ultimo, says, that the two former were recovering, but that Lieutenant Hamilton unfortunately died on the 4th of last month.

Of the second attack, which took place on the night of the 20th December, we have no further information than that the enemy failed in it, leaving a number of killed and wounded in front of the works.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

Arrived on Wednesday last, the schooner Nancy, Read, from Cape Nicholas Mole, from whence he sailed the 21st Jan. He informs, that an embargo was about to be laid on all the vessels in port, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could, with the assistance of an influential friend, get permission to depart before it took place. They were in daily expectation of a French fleet, with a large number of troops, which, if they did not make an attack upon Cape Francois, would, it was apprehended, invest that place both by sea and land. In consequence of which, (and probably from a fear of a visit from Rigaud) every exertion was making to put the works into the most formidable state of defence, and 5 or 600 shot kept constantly red hot.

The sloop Flying Fish, Capt. Daniels, arrived yesterday in 25 days from Aux Cayes who informs that on the 21st ult. Fort Tiberon was taken by the French army commanded by general Rigaud. The British troops to the number it is supposed, of about 600, were all massacred in attempting a precipitate retreat; and a sloop of war lying in the harbour sunk by a shot from a brass 24 pounder, that had been carried from Aux Cayes. Rigaud assured Capt. Daniels, that in less than three weeks he would be in possession of Jeremie—and that he might inform his friends in America, that they should soon have a market for their produce. As for the Mole, he could not think of paying that place a visit, until he was joined by 8000 of his brethren, whom he was daily expecting from France. Left at Aux Cayes about 30 sail of American vessels, all of whom were waiting for pay for their cargoes from the administration.—Provisions of every kind very low—coffee selling at sixteen sous.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

An extract of a letter dated Bermuda, 9th January, mentions that the American vessels which had sailed from Cape Francois previous to the brig Molly, Wild, arrived here some time ago, have been carried into Bermuda. Also a brig belonging to Philadelphia, has lately been carried into the port. At Bermuda they still continue to take and condemn American vessels.

Extract of a letter from the Northern part of St. Domingo.

The settlements of Charret and others are cultivated, and the produce carried to town.

There are fifteen sugar works now in motion, viz. at la Petite Anse, and in the Quartier-Morin, those of Charitte, Menou, les Peres de l'Hopital, Baudid and St. Michel. In the parish of la Plaine du Nord, those of Daux, Poupet, and Herritiers-la Plaine; they were employed in re establishing the sugar-mills of le Normand and others.

Eight or nine sugar works were a going at Jouzy; at Caracole the same; that of Loup is among the number. Brassier takes the syrop, Bonne Fond and Legar-Duval receive the produce and employ Bridaud to sell it. Bridaud occupies at the Cape the house of the late citizen Loir. Cormeaux, Casharouy, &c. live in the street du Conteil.

The following is the rule concerning the produce of the plantations:

One quarter for the property.
One ditto for the cultivator or the journey-work.
One ditto for the administration of the property.
One ditto as a contribution to the public expences.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

The following (though written for, and appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette) may not be esteemed inapplicable here. The truth of the observations, at least, is very sensibly experienced by almost every publisher of a news-paper.

IT has been observed by a French author, that to write is paradise, to correct is purgatory, and to print is hell.

Among the numerous molestations which harrass the printer of a news paper, at least in Philadelphia, one is, the frequency of being solicited to publish articles that are of very little consequence to any body, except the person who applies for the insertion. The individuals, who make request of this kind, do not reflect, that the room in a news paper is as valuable to the Editor as his money, since it is the medium by which he labours to obtain money; and if he casts away this room, on trifling and uninteresting materials, he manifestly casts away his paper. His subscribers will, *when the fullness of time hath come*, cast away *him*; and so there is an end of the story.

When correspondents apply in this way, they sometimes employ a very curious sort of logic. "You have frequently inserted such and such things, which you very well knew no mortal would ever read, why then refuse mine?" The short answer is, the less folly, so much the better. The more room that an Editor has already wasted, the less easily can he afford to squander an additional column.

Suppose that you see a friend run up to the neck in a horse pond, you then call out to him, "Drive on—since you got SO FAR, you may just as well souse over head and ears."

But sometimes there has been advanced an argument, that is understood to be irresistable.—'Sir, this is for a *public* end. This is a charitable institution. *Ergo*, you *must* insert it.' If a taylor makes cloaths, or a carpenter houseads, for a public end, the public must pay him; and it would be obliging to prove, why the printer of a news-paper alone, should not be paid for *his* share of the trouble? Why he should be held up as a peculiar butt for the arrows of benevolence? Will his journeymen print the paragraph without payment? No.—Will his paper-maker give him an additional ream, or even a single quire, for his attention to these public ends? No. Will his ink-merchant send him a present of a bottle of ink, or even give him credit for it a week longer, because it is to be used for a public end? No. Why then should he be forced to spend his paper, his ink, the wages of his journeymen, and his own time, in a way which he thinks improper.

Were any body to go into the store of a corn merchant, and insist that he should turn a tanner, or a bricklayer; or were the customers of a bookseller to insist that he should commence a rope dancer or a fish monger, the monitor and his advice would be dismissed without hesitation. Yet people who insist, and press articles on an editor, which he regards as unfit for his readers, might just as reasonably assume the former line of conduct as the latter. He who is at the expence of printing a news-paper, hath surely a sufficient number of circumstances to harrass him, without the importunity of benefactors who wish to be *charitable* at his cost.

We have seen the affection of a Frenchman, as to printing. To continue his comparison, when an Editor is attacked with this *charitable* style, he may reply in the words of Sir John Falstaff. 'Well, Sirrah, and wouldst thou have me to be damned, gratis.'

LONDON, December 11.

On the 25th ult. accusations were brought against Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, by Legendre. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

December 15.

The report of the re-capture of General Fayette seems to be doubted by several of the Continental Prints, and some of them even go so far as to assert that the officer is already on his way to America. It is said to be false, that Dr. Bollman contributed to his escape, and that the same was planned by the latter, in consequence of a consultation with the Duc de Clermont Tonerre and some of the principal Emigrants at London.

December 16.

Mr. Pitt has made his loans for 18,000,000l. for the service of England, and 6,000,000l. for that of the Emperor. They were made on the most favorable terms; and the first banking houses, and the most opulent merchants appear on the lists of loans.

December 17.

Letters from Switzerland mention, that from Franche Comte persons had been sent into different parts of that country to invite the Priests to return; that many had in consequence gone into that part of France, and that they were now performing the functions of the church in the neighbourhood of Mount Jura, as peaceably as before the Revolution, and that multitudes flocked from all parts to attend the service.

Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1795. [N° 1714.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

First Congregational Meeting House LOTTERY,

(To commence drawing on the 17th of June next.)

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Honourable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, at their Session in January, 1795, granted a LOTTERY, to raise Five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of completing a HOUSE OF WORSHIP for the First Congregational Society in the Town of Providence: And the following Gentlemen being chosen by said Society a Committee to superintend the Management thereof, viz. JABEZ BOWEN, Esq; Deacon SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE, Col. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, JOHN DORRANCE, Esq; Mr. ANDREW DEXTER, Major JAMES BURRILL, Major GERSHOM JONES, Col. JOHN SPURR, and Mr. ABNER DAGGETT;—the said Committee appointed the Subscribers to be Directors, who having given Bonds, *with sufficient Sureties*, for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	Prize of	10000	is	10000
1		3000		3000
1		1500		1500
2		1000	are	2000
3		500		1500
10		100		1000
25		50		1250
70		20		1400
155		10		1550
2400		7		16800
2668	Prizes,			
5332	Blanks:			
8000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are			40000

The Prizes subject to a Deduction of 12½ per Cent.—The Public may rest assured, that the Drawing will *positively* commence on *Wednesday the 17th Day of June* next, at the State House in Providence, and be completed with all Expedition.—A List of Prizes will be published in the Providence Gazette, and the Prizes paid on Demand. Those not demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
AMOS M. ATWELL,
SAMUEL W. GREENE, } Directors.

*** Tickets for Sale by the Directors, by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; Postmaster, Newport, and a Number of Gentlemen in the neighbouring States.

Providence, February 7, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEIRCE, Apothecary, in Thames-street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womans' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, February 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE double HOUSE, situate on the South Side of Broad Street, a few Doors above the Court-House, standing on a Lot 60 Feet front, and extending 100 Feet back, with a Stream of Water running through the farther End of it, which renders the Lot very suitable for a Tan-Yard. The House is also well situated for a Tavern. For farther Particulars inquire of JOHN MANCHESTER, in Middletown.

February 14, 1795.

West-India Intelligence.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Jan. 3.

WE had the mortification to receive, on Thursday, an account of the capture of Tiberon, after an unsuccessful attack of five days by the insurgents, who obtained possession on Monday last. The garrison, after a noble defence, headed by their gallant Commandant, Lieutenant Beauford of the 23d regiment, with unexampled bravery fought their way for five miles, though with little loss. Lieutenant Baskerville of the 13th was the only Officer lost on this occasion.

January 10.

We have the best authority for saying that his Majesty has created our worthy commander in chief, now invested with the important office of governor general of St. Domingo, a knight of the Bath.

The troops lately arrived at the Windward Islands, sailed from Gibraltar on the 11th of November, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, and a sloop of war; their number about 1800 men.

The Honorable House of Assembly have adjourned until the 25th of February. Previous to the adjournment, the House, taking into consideration the ease and happiness we have enjoyed under the mild administration of our present Governor, and seeing the probability of his Excellency's removal by the daily expected arrival of Lord Belcarras, before the expiration of the period to which they meant to adjourn, unanimously resolved on a present of plate to the value of 1000 guineas, as an earnest of their approbation of his conduct, and their respect for his many and uncommon virtues.

NASSAU (New-Providence) Jan. 20.

We have intelligence by the Phœnix Gibton, from Jamaica, of the Brigands having made two attacks on Fort Bizotton, at Port-au-Prince; in both of which they were, after obstinate conflicts, repulsed with considerable loss.

The Royal Gazette of Jamaica mentions, that in the first attack the assailants were 2000, the defendants only 120! that three officers who were in the Fort, Captain Grant, Lieutenant Clunes, and Lieut Hamilton, were all wounded. The Kingston Daily Advertiser of the 22d ultimo, says, that the two former were recovering, but that Lieutenant Hamilton unfortunately died on the 4th of last month.

Of the second attack, which took place on the night of the 20th December, we have no further information than that the enemy failed in it, leaving a number of killed and wounded in front of the works.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

Arrived on Wednesday last, the schooner Nancy, Read, from Cape Nicholas Mole, from whence he sailed the 21st Jan. He informs, that an embargo was about to be laid on all the vessels in port, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could, with the assistance of an influential friend, get permission to depart before it took place. They were in daily expectation of a French fleet, with a large number of troops, which, if they did not make an attack upon Cape Francois, would, it was apprehended, invest that place both by sea and land. In consequence of which, (and probably from a fear of a visit from Rigaud) every exertion was making to put the works into the most formidable state of defence, and 5 or 600 shot kept constantly red hot.

The sloop Flying Fish, Capt. Daniels, arrived yesterday in 25 days from Aux Cayes who informs that on the 21st ult. Fort Tiberon was taken by the French army commanded by general Rigaud. The British troops to the number it is supposed, of about 600, were all massacred in attempting a precipitate retreat; and a sloop of war lying in the harbour sunk by a shot from a brass 24 pounder, that had been carried from Aux Cayes. Rigaud assured Capt. Daniels, that in less than three weeks he would be in possession of Jeremie—and that he might inform his friends in America, that they should soon have a market for their produce. As for the Mole, he could not think of paying that place a visit, until he was joined by 8000 of his brethren, whom he was daily expecting from France. Left at Aux Cayes about 30 sail of American vessels, all of whom were waiting for pay for their cargoes from the administration.—Provisions of every kind very low—coffee selling at sixteen sous.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

An extract of a letter dated Bermuda, 9th January, mentions that the American vessels which had sailed from Cape Francois previous to the brig Molly, Wilds, arrived here some time ago, have been carried into Bermuda. Also a brig belonging to Philadelphia, has lately been carried into the port. At Bermuda they still continue to take and condemn American vessels.

Extract of a letter from the Northern part of St. Domingo.

The settlements of Charret and others are cultivated, and the produce carried to town.

There are fifteen sugar works now in motion, viz. at la Petite Anse, and in the Quartier-Morin, those of Charitte, Menou, les Peres de l'Hopital, Baudid and St. Michel. In the parish of la Plaine du Nord, those of Daux, Poupet, and Heritiers-la Plaine; they were employed in re establishing the sugar-mills of le Normand and others.

Eight or nine sugar works were a going at Jaquezy; at Caracole the same; that of Loup is among the number. Brassier takes the syrop, Bonne Fond and Legar-Duval receive the produce and employ Bridaud to sell it. Bridaud occupies at the Cape the house of the late citizen Loir. Cormeaux, Casharouy, &c. live in the street du Conseil.

The following is the rule concerning the produce of the plantations:

One quarter for the property.
One ditto for the cultivator or the journey-work.
One ditto for the administration of the property.
One ditto as a contribution to the public expences.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

The following (though written for, and appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette) may not be esteemed inapplicable here. The truth of the observations, at least, is very sensibly experienced by almost every publisher of a news-paper.

IT has been observed by a French author, that to write is paradise, to correct is purgatory, and to print is hell.

Among the numerous molestations which harrass the printer of a news paper, at least in Philadelphia, one is, the frequency of being solicited to publish articles that are of very little consequence to any body, except the person who applies for the insertion. The individuals, who make request of this kind, do not reflect, that the room in a news-paper is as valuable to the Editor as his money, since it is the medium by which he labours to obtain money; and if he casts away this room, on trifling and uninteresting materials, he most effectually casts away his paper. His subscribers will, *when the fullness of time hath come*, cast away *him*; and so there is an end of the story.

When correspondents apply in this way, they sometimes employ a very curious sort of logic. "You have frequently inserted such and such things, which you very well knew no mortal would ever read, why then refuse mine?" The short answer is, the less folly, so much the better. The more room that an Editor has already wasted, the less easily can he afford to squander an additional column.

Suppose that you see a friend run up to the neck in a horse pond, you then call out to him, "Drive on—since you got SO FAR, you may just as well souse over head and ears."

But sometimes there has been advanced an argument, that is understood to be irresistible.—'Sir, this is for a *public* end. This is a charitable institution. *Ergo*, you *must* insert it.' If a taylor makes cloaths, or a carpenter beadstead, for a public end, the public must pay him; and it would be obliging to prove, why the printer of a news-paper alone, should not be paid for *his* share of the trouble? Why he should be held up as a peculiar butt for the arrows of benevolence? Will his journeymen print the paragraph without payment? No.—Will his paper-maker give him an additional ream, or even a single quire, for his attention to these public ends? No. Will his ink-merchant send him a present of a bottle of ink, or even give him credit for it a week longer, because it is to be used for a public end? No. Why then should he be forced to spend his paper, his ink, the wages of his journeymen, and his own time, in a way which he thinks improper.

Were any body to go into the store of a corn merchant, and insist that he should turn a tanner, or a brick layer; or were the customers of a bookseller to insist that he should commence a rope dancer or a fish monger, the monitor and his advice would be dismissed without hesitation. Yet people who insist, and press articles on an editor, which he regards as unfit for his readers, might just as reasonably assume the former line of conduct as the latter. He who is at the expence of printing a news-paper, hath surely a sufficient number of circumstances to harrass him, without the importunity of benefactors who wish to be *charitable* at his cost.

We have seen the assertion of a Frenchman, as to printing. To continue his comparison, when an Editor is attacked with this *charitable* style, he may reply in the words of Sir John Falstaff. 'Well, Sirrah, and wouldst thou have me to be damned, gratis.'

LONDON, December 11.

On the 25th ult. accusations were brought against Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, by Legendre. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

December 15.

The report of the re-capture of General Fayette seems to be doubted by several of the Continental Prints, and some of them even go so far as to assert that the officer is already on his way to America. It is said to be false, that Dr. Bollman contributed to his escape, and that the same was planned by the latter, in consequence of a conversation with the Duc de Clermont Tonerre and some of the principal Emigrants at London.

December 16.

Mr. Pitt has made his loans for 18,000,000l. for the service of England, and 6,000,000l. for that of the Emperor. They were made on the most favorable terms; and the first banking houses, and the most opulent merchants appear on the lists of loans.

December 17.

Letters from Switzerland mention, that from Franche Comte persons had been sent into different parts of that country to invite the Priests to return; that many had in consequence gone into that part of France, and that they were now performing the functions of the church in the neighbourhood of Mount Jura, as peaceably as before the Revolution, and that multitudes flocked from all parts to attend the service.

Mr. BARBER,
As Thurfday ... FOR SALE, BY ...

GENERAL SUWAROW.

The following is a ſummary account of the operations of the Ruſſian General Suwarow, from the beginning of his march to the capture of Warſaw.

General Suwarrow was zealouſly employed at Cherſon, in directing batteries and intrenchments, to defend the Crimea from future hoſtile invaſions. Quite unexpectedly he received orders from the Empreſs to take upon him the command of a corps of Ruſſians ſtationed at Niemirow. He ſet out with the utmoſt expedition, and a few days after his arrival at that place, his corps, which conſiſted of 30,000 men, was put on its march. It left Niemirow on the 17th of September, and had to march 220 German leagues before he could reach Warſaw, and on its route it ſurmounted the following obſtacles to its progreſs:

Battles and Engagements.

1. Engagement at Diwin; 200 Poles killed, and 40 taken priſoners.

2. Engagement at Kobryn; about 200 Poles killed, and one Colonel and 200 taken.

3. Battle near Krupczyce Monaſtir, where the Poliſh army, commanded by General Sierakowſki, conſiſted of 14 000 men; 300 Poles killed and 500 taken.

4. Battle near Buzec, Litewſki againſt 12000 Poles; 3000 Poles made priſoners, the reſt cut in pieces by the Ruſſian cavalry, and 28 pieces of cannon taken.

N. B. After this battle Suwarrow tarried thirty days without advancing farther, according to his plan.—This was occaſioned by an Auſtrian officer arriving at his head-quarters from General Harnamcourt, to inform him of the poſition of the Auſtrian troops. Count Suwarrow perceiving that the Auſtrian troops would find it difficult to defend their cordon, reſolved to co-operate in their favour by drawing his troops to the Auſtrian frontiers, and directing them in ſuch a manner, as to effectually cover the ſame.

5. Battle near Kobylka againſt 5000 Poles under General Byczewſki; 1000 men and the General himſelf made priſoners, the remainder put to the ſword by the Ruſſian cavalry, and nine pieces of cannon taken.

6. Capture of Praga by aſſault, defended by 26,000 Poles, moſt of them regular troops; upwards of 13,000 men killed, Generals Meyne, Helsler and Krupniſki, and 11,000 men made priſoners; about 1000 Poles eſcaped by flight and about 2000 were drowned in the Viſtula Generals Zayonczeck and Madalinſki wounded.

On the 9th ult. General Suwarrow entered Warſaw in triumph. Thus he arrived therefore from Neminow in this capital in 52 days, and deducting the 30 days, on which his army halted without advancing, he completed his march in 22 days, and performed all the above mentioned exploits.

Thus the laurels of this Ruſſian General in Poland, alone, coſt the lives of upwards of 28,500 unfortunate Poles. How dreadful muſt the carnage appear, if we had a ſimilar ſtatement of the exploits of Ferſen, and the reſt of the Ruſſian Generals.

December 26.

We have received intelligence of an inſurrection having taken place at Tournay, which was of ſo ſerious a nature as to require the aſſiſtance of a large body of troops and ſeveral pieces of artillery before it could be ſubdued. Two Auguſtine Friars who were ſuppoſed to be at the head of this plot, were tied to the mouth of a cannon and blown up in the air. Several other perſons have been taken up, and will, no doubt, ſuffer ſevere puniſhment.

By intelligence from Breſlau of the 22d ult. we are informed, that the Poliſh army, which refuſed to capitulate, and left Warſaw, under the command of Generals Wawreſki, Dombrawſki, and Madalinſki, have been forced, by the want of proviſions to diſband, and to relinquiſh their cannon and ammunition to the Ruſſian and Pruſſian hordes. A corps of ſix thouſand men alone remains, which has taken its march towards Galliola.

On the 19th of Nov. aſſignats to the amount of eight millions were burnt, making with thoſe already burnt, 1,454,683,000 livres, about 102,278,458l.

The cabinet miniſters in council have paſſed an order that 4,000 men are to be raiſed on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments.

It was on Friday laſt determined by the privy council, that the remaining trials for high treaſon ſhould be relinquiſhed; in conſequence of which, the priſoners ſtill in cuſtody, were brought up this morning to the bar of the Old Bailey and diſcharged.

On Saturday arrived the mail from Holland, which brought over all the mails due from Germany, Italy and Switzerland;—and alſo the Paris Gazettes, down to the 7th ult.

The latter contain a very long detail of the diſputes between the Convention and the Jacobin Club, which ended in the complete triumph of the Moderates; and by an order from the Convention to ſhut up the hall of the Jacobins, and place a ſeal on their Archives.

January 2.

The change in the Admiralty by the appointment of EARL SPENCER, in the room of the *Earl of Chatham*, muſt be highly gratifying to the *Navy*, and to the people at large. Lord Chatham, independently of his ſuppoſed want of talents to fill the important ſtation he held; was extremely inattentive to the common duties and even to the office which *were* within his ability. *Earl Spencer* is a nobleman of very diſtinguiſhed talents—a very popular character—and, it is preſumable, qualified to give that aid and attention which was required.

It was lately ſuggeſted that if this change, then contemplated, took place; it had been ſtipulated between ſome of the parties, that the *Duke of York* ſhould reſign *his* command. We, however, ſee no notice of that kind.—The change however have been *one* of the reaſons of the *new* Duke's viſit to London; and it is not entirely improbable that we may ſhortly ſee that change alſo announced.

The reſult of the deliberation of the Germanic Diet of the 7th inſtant, concerning the propoſitions for Peace made by the Elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to thoſe propoſitions. Fifty-ſeven votes are expreſſly for a peace; ten propoſed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty ſix propoſed that of the King of Proſſia, and thirty deputies, for want of inſtruction, could not vote on that day. The Hanoverian Miniſter ... Ompted, declared, that as ſuch propoſitions ought to proceed from his Imperial Majeſty, and not from the Elector of Mentz, and the preſent circumſtances, inſtead of ſatisfactory meaſures, imperiouſly demanded the moſt vigorous proſecution of the war, his Court could neither ... not accede to the above propoſitions for peace.

The French Journals ſtate the number of the French fleet at Breſt, to amount to 35 ſhips of the line, excluſive of a diviſion of 10 more ſhips which ſailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Breſt fleet, amount to 45 ſhips of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch mails which arrived yeſterday, ſtate that the French have actually got poſſeſſion of Fort St. Andre and the Bommel Waert. At Amſterdam the conſternation is extreme. The deputies nominated by the States have left the Hague, but little ſucceſs is expected from their miſſion. On the Upper Rhine, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon has arreſted all military operations. The Dutch papers ſay, that on the 13th inſtant, a determination to purſue a winter campaign was announced in the Convention, and that Carrier, with two other of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaiſon were ſentenced on the 16th, executed on the 17th ult.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by the advice and conſent of the Senate, OLIVER WOLCOT, jun. Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, in room of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſq; reſigned.

[By Authority.]

NOTICE to MARINERS.

Trinity-houſe, London, Nov. 6, 1794.

THIS Corporation having very lately received from the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a report of the ſurvey taken of the Goodwin Sand, by Mr. G. Spence, their Maratime Surveyor.

Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the requeſt of a numerous body of merchants, owners, and maſters of ſhips, meaſures are now taking to moor, as ſpeedy as poſſible in the next ſummer, a proper veſſel, fitted for a flotting light, on the Goodwin Sand near the North and South Forelands, on which veſſel three diſtinct lights will be exhibited, to diſtinguiſh THIS light from the North and South Foreland lights, and continued conſtantly in the night ſeaſon for the benefit of Navigation. A large Bell will alſo be fixed on board, to be rung in hazy or thick weather, to warn ſhips of the danger as they approach the ſaid ſand when the lights may not be ſeen.

Further notice, and particulars of the ſtation will be given as ſoon as the ſaid veſſel is placed and the lights are exhibited.

Department of State of the United States.
February 3, 1795.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original communication from J. Johnſon, Eſq; Conſul at London, on file in the office of the Department of State.

G. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clerk.

Copy of a letter from James Maury, Eſq; Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated December 13th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to encloſe you a price current for this month: ſince it was extended, the ports have been opened to foreign wheat, as you will be pleaſed to obſerve at the foot of it.

"Many of our veſſels in this port have lately been ſubjected to much inconvenience and detention, for not being manned in conformity to the navigation act. I ſubmit to you the propriety of theſe particulars, viz.

"No veſſels ſhould come here, unleſs three fourths of their crews at leaſt be citizens of the United States.—No Britiſh born man, reſident in the United States ſince the 31 of Feb. 1783, is admitted an American citizen—to be received as ſuch, he muſt have been in the allegiance of the United States at that period. The penalty fixed by law is for forfeiture of ſhip with cargo; and although the rigour of it hath not yet been exerciſed in any inſtance in this conſulate, yet as it may be otherwiſe, I would particularly recommend that no veſſels venture to come here, unleſs their crews be perfectly in order; and if any part of them Britiſh born, that they bring regular documents to make it ſo appear.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES MAURY."

True Copy of the original.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk Dep. of State.

February 12.

On Monday laſt, Died Mr. JOHN PENN, formerly Governor of the Province of Pennſylvania, a gentleman of amiable manners and eminently formed for ſocial life—eaſy of acceſs in the height of his honors, and reſpected by the people he governed—nor did he ceaſe to enjoy their general good-will after his power was unavoidably deſtroyed by the great and over-ruling events of a Revolution, which ſwept away all the royal and proprietary governments in America.

Attached to a country founded by his honored grandfather, the juſtly celebrated William Penn, he with a noble ſubmiſſion, ſtill choſe that country for his reſidence, and his remains were this day depoſited in a Philadelphia grave; but his name will long be beloved by the few who mingled in his honourable retirement, and continue to be reſpected by thoſe who recollect him in his more ſplendid days. This tribute is paid by one totally unconnected with the family, but who is a lover of the name of Penn.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

Capt. Gardner, of the ſhip Joſeph, arrived here yeſterday from Cherbourg, informs that previous to his departure he was in Paris, and dined with Mr. THOMAS PAINE, who had been liberated from the Luxembourg priſon, and was admitted to take his ſeat in the National Convention. The remainder of the *Briſſotins* party had alſo been liberated. The utmoſt tranquility exiſted at Paris, and throughout France.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Raleigh, the ſeat of government in North-Carolina, we learn that the Aſſembly of that ſtate have paſſed a law to prohibit the further importation of Slaves into that ſtate, either by land or ſea, from any part of the world.

Capt. Cutler, of the brig Almy, left at Montego-Bay the ſhip Diana, of Kennebeck, Capt. Agray. Spoke on the 31ſt of January, in lat. 32, 30, and long. 76, 30, W. the ſchooner Rebecca, of Rhode Iſland, 20 days from Lucia in Jamaica, who ſaid he was blown off the Capes, and was going to Cape Francois.

February 13.

The French fleet ſaid to have lately arrived in the Cheſapeak, with a French ambaſſador on board, who was inſtructed to demand a declaration of war on the part of the United States againſt Great-Britain, turns out to be Admiral Murray's Squadron from Halifax.

The celebrated Brigadier Bowles, the Indian Chief, ſo often reported dead, and who was condemned, about two years ago, to the mines of Peru, by an order from the Spaniſh Court, was lately liberated.

Of the importance of the woollen manufacture of England we may form ſome idea, when it is known that upwards of 24,000 packs of wool were ſent from Hull upon the Rivers Aire and Calder only, during one year.

The late Secretary of the Treaſury.

If he is a patriot who makes a blade of graſs grow, where none grew before: The appellation is certainly merited by the man who unfolds the latent reſources of a nation, and turns them to the beſt account—whoſe plans and their progreſſive ſucceſs, clear the political horizon of his country, till the full ſplendour of public proſperity illuminates the countenances of a happy people!——"Nations bear record, when he took the ſhattered credit of the United States in hand, and ſcanned the wide confuſion—as he laid the ruins before him, fit ſubjects for his mighty mind—he arranged them, he reſtored them, he cemented them," and "order ſprang out of confuſion." He ſurveyed his work: Truth and public confidence its foundation; honour, juſtice, and faith its impaſſable barriers; faction and diſcord retire in deſpair; peace, freedom, and order, are "the order of the day." Retiring from public life, ſay, does he not deſerve well of his country?

February 17.

The *Speech* of the King of England to the Parliament, is conſidered as a kind of herald to announce the plans of the Cabinet, and conſequently the general ſyſtem of European politics for the enſuing year. This addreſs is before the public, and ſome other articles of intelligence, of no ſmall moment.

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The idea is certainly a plauſible one; that the *extraordinary* efforts of France, have annihilated the *means* of *repeating* or continuing the ſame exertions.

But when we conſider the active genius of the French, their rich ſoil, their ſelf-denial; and eſpecially the encouragement of induſtry by the freedom of commerce, and the removal of the horrible ſyſtem of terror eſtabliſhed by the Clubs; at the ſame time, the more abundant ſupplies that will be received in neutral bottoms, ſince Great-Britain has been induced to abandon her plundering ſyſtem; how, it may be aſked, can the Britiſh Miniſtry be flattered with a hope of reducing France to any terms that they ſhall preſcribe?

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After all, it is impoſſible to frame any reaſonable conjectures, reſpecting the fate of the nations at war.—One thing only can be predicted with a good degree of certainty, that a *general Peace* is not at hand—War is yet to rage in ſome parts of Europe, and this will create a great demand for articles which America can ſupply. Various contingencies may alſo vary the markets; but the eſtabliſhment of Peace on a durable foundation will be a fortunate event, as it reſpects the Agriculture, the Commerce, and the Political Happineſs of the United States.

BOSTON, February 18.

A HORRID MURDER.

On Wedneſday laſt, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning a moſt horrid murder was committed on the body of Capt. Charles Furbuth, of Andover, by a Negro man of his own family, named Pomp. The family of the deceaſed, conſiſted of his wife, a ſon, three daughters, and the Negro before mentioned.—The ſon, and two of the daughters were from home. The deceaſed, and his wife, ſlept as uſual, in the room of the lower floor, and the daughter in a bed-room adjacent. The Negro had retired to his chamber without any ſigns of uneaſineſs known to the family. But between twelve and one, he got up, dreſſed himſelf, and firſt alarmed the daughter, by an attempt to get into her room; but finding the door faſtened deſiſted from the attempt. He immediately entered the room of the deceaſed while both he and his wife were in a ſound ſleep, and ſtruck him with the head of an axe upon his left temple, with ſuch force, as to daſh in the ſcull; and with a ſecond blow, partly upon the left eye, and partly upon the cheek, drove in the bones—he expired immediately without a groan. The blows awoke Mrs. Furbuth, who

GENERAL SUWAROW.

The following is a summary account of the operations of the Ruſſian General Suwarow, from the beginning of his march to the capture of Warſaw.

General Suwarrow was zealouſly employed at Cherſon, in directing batteries and intrenchments, to defend the Crimea from future hoſtile inváſions. Quite unexpectedly he received orders from the Empreſs to take upon him the command of a corps of Ruſſians ſtationed at Niemirow. He ſet out with the utmoſt expedition, and a few days after his arrival at that place, his corps, which conſiſted of 30,000 men, was put on its march. It left Niemirow on the 17th of September, and had to march 120 German leagues before he could reach Warſaw, and on its route it ſurmounted the following obſtacles to its progreſs:

Battles and Engagements.

1. Engagement at Diwin; 100 Poles killed, and 40 taken priſoners.

2. Engagement at Kobryn; about 200 Poles killed, and one Colonel and 100 taken.

3. Battle near Krupczyce Monaſtir, where the Poliſh army, commanded by General Sierakowſki, conſiſted of 14,000 men; 300 Poles killed and 500 taken.

4. Battle near Buzec, Litewſki againſt 21000 Poles; 3000 Poles made priſoners, the reſt cut in pieces by the Ruſſian cavalry, and 28 pieces of cannon taken.

N. B. After this battle Suwarrow tarried thirty days without advancing farther, according to his plan.—This was occaſioned by an Auſtrian officer arriving at his head-quarters from General Harnamcourt, to inform him of the poſition of the Auſtrian troops. Count Suwarrow perceiving that the Auſtrian troops would find it difficult to defend their cordon, reſolved to co-operate in their favour by drawing his troops to the Auſtrian frontiers, and directing them in ſuch a manner, as to effectually cover the ſame.

5. Battle near Kobryka againſt 5000 Poles under General Byczewſki; 1000 men and the General himſelf made priſoners, the remainder put to the ſword by the Ruſſian cavalry, and nine pieces of cannon taken.

6. Capture of Praga by aſſault, defended by 26,000 Poles, moſt of them regular troops; upwards of 13,000 men killed, Generals Meyne, Heſsler and Krupnſki, and 11,000 men made priſoners; about 2000 Poles eſcaped by flight and about 2000 were drowned in the Vittula Generals Zayonczeck and Madalinſki wounded.

On the 9th ult. General Suwarrow entered Warſaw in triumph. Thus he arrived therefore from Neminow in this capital in 52 days, and deducting the 30 days, on which his army halted without advancing, he completed his march in 22 days, and performed all the above mentioned exploits.

Thus the laurels of this Ruſſian General in Poland, alone, coſt the lives of upwards of 28,500 unfortunate Poles. How dreadful muſt the carnage appear, if we had a ſimilar ſtatement of the exploits of Ferſen, and the reſt of the Ruſſian Generals.

December 26.

We have received intelligence of an inſurrection having taken place at Tournay, which was of ſo ſerious a nature as to require the aſſiſtance of a large body of troops and ſeveral pieces of artillery before it could be ſubdued. Two Auguſtine Friars who were ſuppoſed to be at the head of this plot, were tied to the mouth of a cannon and blown up in the air. Several other perſons have been taken up, and will, no doubt, ſuffer ſevere puniſhment.

By intelligence from Breſlau of the 22d ult. we are informed, that the Poliſh army, which refuſed to capitulate, and left Warſaw, under the command of Generals Wawrzeſki, Dombrawſki, and Madalinſki, have been forced, by the want of proviſions to diſband, and to relinquiſh their cannon and ammunition to the Ruſſian and Pruſſian hordes. A corps of ſix thouſand men alone remains, which has taken its march towards Galliola.

On the 19th of Nov. aſſignats to the amount of eight millions were burnt, making with thoſe already burnt, 3454,683 000 livres, about 102,278,458l.

The cabinet miniſters in council have paſſed an order that 4,000 men are to be raiſed on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments.

It was on Friday laſt determined by the privy council, that the remaining trials for high treaſon ſhould be diſcontinued; in conſequence of which, the priſoners ſtill in cuſtody, were brought up this morning to the bar of the Old Bailey and diſcharged.

On Saturday arrived the mail from Holland, which brought over all the mails due from Germany, Italy and Switzerland;—and alſo the Paris Gazettes, down to the 7th ult.

The latter contain a very long detail of the diſputes between the Convention and the Jacobin Club, which ended in the complete triumph of the Moderates; and by order from the Convention to ſhut up the hall of the Jacobins, and place a ſeal on their Archives.

January 2.

The change in the Admiralty by the appointment of EARL SPENCER, in the room of the *Earl of Chatham*, will be highly gratifying to the *Navy*, and to the people at large. Lord Chatham, independently of his ſuppoſed want of talents to fill the important ſtation he held; was extremely inattentive to the common duties and buſineſs of the office which *were* within his ability. *Earl Spencer* is a nobleman of very diſtinguiſhed talents—a moſt popular character—and, it is preſumable, qualified to give that aid and attention which was required.

It was lately ſuggeſted that if this change, then contemplated, took place; it had been ſtipulated between ſome of the parties, that the *Duke of York* ſhould reſign *his* command. We, however, ſee no notice of that kind.—It may however have been *one* of the reaſons of the *noble Duke's* viſit to London; and it is not entirely improbable that we may ſhortly ſee that change alſo announced.

The reſult of the deliberation of the Germanic Diet of the 5th inſtant, concerning the propoſitions for Peace made by the Elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to thoſe propoſitions. Fifty-ſeven votes are expreſſed for a peace; ten propoſed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty ſix propoſed that of the King of Proſſia, and thirty deputies, for want of inſtruction, gave no vote on that day. The Hanoverian Miniſter Ompteda, declared, that as ſuch propoſitions ought to proceed from his Imperial Majeſty, and not from the Elector of Mentz, and the preſent circumſtances, inſtead of conciliatory meaſures, imperiouſly demanded the moſt vigorous proſecution of the war, his Court could neither accept nor accede to the above propoſitions for peace.

The French Journals ſtate the number of the French fleet at Breſt, to amount to 35 ſhips of the line, excluſive of a diviſion of 10 more ſhips which ſailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Breſt fleet, amount to 45 ſhips of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch maile which arrived yeſterday, ſtate that the French have actually got poſſeſſion of Fort St. Andre and the Bommel Waert. At Amſterdam the conſternation is extreme. The deputies nominated by the States have left the Hague, but little ſucceſs is expected from their miſſion. On the Upper Rhine, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon has arreſted all military operations. The Dutch papers ſay, that on the 15th inſtant, a determination to purſue a winter campaign was announced in the Convention, and that Carrier, with two other of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaiſon were ſentenced on the 16th, executed on the 17th ult.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by the advice and conſent of the Senate, OLIVER WOLCOT, jun. Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, in room of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſq; reſigned.

[By Authority.]

NOTICE to MARINERS.

Trinity-houſe, London, Nov. 5, 1794.

THIS Corporation having very lately received from the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a report of the ſurvey taken of the Goodwin Sand, by Mr. G. Spence, their Maratime Surveyor.

Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the requeſt of a numerous body of merchants, owners, and maſters of ſhips, meaſures are now taking to moor, as ſpeedy as poſſible in the next ſummer, a proper veſſel, fitted for a flotting light, on the Goodwin Sand near the North and South Forelands, on which veſſel three diſtinct lights will be exhibited, to diſtinguiſh THIS light from the North and South Foreland lights, and continued conſtantly in the night ſeaſon for the benefit of Navigation. A large Bell will alſo be fixed on board, to be rung in hazy or thick weather, to warn ſhips of the danger as they approach the ſaid ſand when the lights may not be ſeen.

Further notice, and particulars of the ſtation will be given as ſoon as the ſaid veſſel is placed and the lights are exhibited.

Department of State of the United States.
February 3, 1795.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the original communication from J. Johnſon, Eſq; Conſul at London, on file in the office of the Department of State.

G. TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clerk.

Copy of a letter from James Maury, Eſq; Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated December 13th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to encloſe you a price current for this month: ſince it was extended, the ports have been opened to foreign wheat, as you will be pleaſed to obſerve at the foot of it.

"Many of our veſſels in this port have lately been ſubjected to much inconvenience and detention, for not being manned in conformity to the navigation act. I ſubmit to you the propriety of theſe particulars, viz.

"No veſſels ſhould come here, unleſs three fourths of their crews at leaſt be citizens of the United States.—No Britiſh born man, reſident in the United States ſince the 31 of Feb. 1783, is admitted an American citizen—to be received as ſuch, he muſt have been in the allegiance of the United States at that period. The penalty fixed by law is for forfeiture of ſhip with cargo; and although the rigour of it hath not yet been exerciſed in any inſtance in this conſulate, yet as it may be otherwiſe, I would particularly recommend that no veſſels venture to come here, unleſs their crews be perfectly in order; and if any part of them Britiſh born, that they bring regular documents to make it to appear.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES MAURY."

True Copy of the original.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. Ch. Clk Dep. of State.

February 22.

On Monday laſt, Died Mr. JOHN PENN, formerly Governor of the Province of Pennſylvania, a gentleman of amiable manners and eminently formed for ſocial life—eaſy of acceſs in the height of his honors, and reſpected by the people he governed—nor did he ceaſe to enjoy their general good-will after his power was unavoidably deſtroyed by the great and over-ruling events of a Revolution, which ſwept away all the royal and proprietary governments in America.

Attached to a country founded by his honored grandfather, the juſtly celebrated William Penn, he with a noble ſubmiſſion, ſtill choſe that country for his reſidence, and his remains were this day depoſited in a Philadelphia grave; but his name will long be beloved by the few who mingled in his honourable retirement, and continue to be reſpected by thoſe who recollect him in his more ſplendid days. This tribute is paid by one totally unconnected with the family, but who is a lover of the name of Penn.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

Capt. Gardner, of the ſhip Joſeph, arrived here yeſterday from Cherbourg, informs that previous to his departure he was in Paris, and dined with Mr. THOMAS PAINE, who had been liberated from the Luxembourg priſon, and was admitted to take his ſeat in the National Convention. The remainder of the *Briſſotins* party had alſo been liberated. The utmoſt tranquility exiſted at Paris, and throughout France.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Raleigh, the ſeat of government in North-Carolina, we learn that the Aſſembly of that ſtate have paſſed a law to prohibit the further importation of Slaves into that ſtate, either by land or ſea, from any part of the world.

Capt. Cutter, of the brig Almy, left at Montego-Bay the ſhip Diana, of Kennebeck, Capt. Agray. Spoke on the 31ſt of January, in lat. 32, 30, and long. 76, 30, W. the ſchooner Rebecca, of Rhode Iſland, 20 days from Lucia in Jamaica, who ſaid he was blown off the Capes, and was going to Cape Francois.

February 23.

The French fleet ſaid to have lately arrived in the Cheſapeak, with a French ambaſſador on board, who was inſtructed to demand a declaration of war on the part of the United States againſt Great-Britain, turns out to be Admiral Murray's Squadron from Halifax.

The celebrated Brigadier Bowles, the Indian Chief, ſo often reported dead, and who was condemned, about two years ago, to the mines of Peru, by an order from the Spaniſh Court, was lately liberated.

Of the importance of the woollen manufacture of England we may form ſome idea, when it is known that upwards of 24,000 packs of wool were ſent from Hull upon the Rivers Aire and Calder only, during one year.

The late Secretary of the Treaſury.

If he is a patriot who makes a blade of graſs grow, where none grew before: The appellation is certainly merited by the man who unfolds the latent reſources of a nation, and turns them to the beſt account—whoſe plans and their progreſſive ſucceſs, clear the political horizon of his country, till the full ſplendour of public proſperity illuminates the countenances of a happy people!——"Nations bear record, when he took the ſhattered credit of the United States in hand, and ſcanned the wide confuſion—as he laid the ruins before him, fit ſubjects for his mighty mind—he arranged them, he reſtored them, he cemented them," and "order ſprang out of confuſion." He ſurveyed his work: Truth and public confidence its foundation; honour, juſtice, and faith its impaſſable barriers; faction and diſcord retire in deſpair; peace, freedom, and order, are "the order of the day." Retiring from public life, ſay, does he not deſerve well of his country?

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instantly springing up, the Negro left the room. The daughter alſo hearing the blows, and the ſcreech of her mother, inſtantly ran in, and with her mother, attempted to raiſe up the body of the deceaſed, but finding no ſigns of life, made their eſcape by a back way, to the neareſt neighbour, to call aſſiſtance. In the mean time, to complete the horrid ſcene, the Negro returned, took off his coat, turned up his ſhirt ſleeves, and with a knife, moſt inhumanely cut his maſter's throat. He then dragged the body from the bed and left it naked on the floor. By this time, aſſiſtance came, and found the Negro ſtanding by the kitchen fire. Being aſked what he had been doing, he readily confeſſed the fact, and delivered himſelf up.

Thus died Capt. Charles Furbuſh in the 59th year of his age; who has left an afflicted family, and friends, to lament his untimely fate!

We are deſired to contradict the report of the appointment of General Cobb, as Poſt-Maſter General. If it was even the intention of the Preſident to nominate him to the office, we are aſſured that Mr. Cobb could not accept it.

NEWPORT, February 24.

Thurſday, the 19th inſt. being the Day recommended by the Prehdent, to be obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving——Was obſerved, in this Place, with due Solemnity.—

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, teſtified their Reſpect to the Chief Magiſtrate, and their Thanks to GOD, for the innumerable Bleſſings We enjoy, by attending upon Public Worſhip, dreſſed in their reſpective Uniforms.

Yeſterday (ſays a Correſpondent) was obſerved, by the ſame Companies, as the Anniverſary of the Birth of our Beloved Preſident.——Liberty-Tree and Cap, and various other Parts of the Town, were decorated with the Flag of that Nation, whom He has led on to Independency, through a Myriad of Obſtacles and Dangers—And whom he is ſtill wiſely conducting through the Defiles of Inteſtine Diviſion.——The Companies performed a Variety of Manœuvres and Firings, with deſerved Applauſe.

They deſpiſe the Malign Diſpoſition of thoſe who would brand them with the Odium of Ariſtocracy, for obſerving the Birth Day of a Man ſo diſtinguiſhed for Merit and Abilities, as the Father of our Liberties.

When Ariſtocracy ſhall be the beſtowing of a juſt Tribute of Praiſe, upon the jointly Good and Great; or, the Acknowledgment of Obligations, for the moſt ineſtimable Privileges, to thoſe through whoſe Exertions and Abilities they have been obtained;—Then they will Glory in having that harſh Epithet attached to their Names; though Martyrdom ſhall enſue.

The French are eſteemed by the Jacobinical Politicians, as the Models of Republicaniſm.—But the *French* have ſet aſide many Days, to be obſerved as Feſtivals, in Honour of the Virtues.—— May we not then, without the Cenſure even of Democrats, obſerve One Day in the Year, in Honour of every Human Virtue which the French, or any other Nation, can poſſibly vocabulate.

HENRY LATIMER, Eſq; is elected a Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, have both declined being conſidered as Candidates for thoſe Offices, at the enſuing Election.—And, in the laſt New-York Papers, the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; is announced as Candidate for Governor, and Stephen Van Renſalaer, Eſq; for Lieutenant-Governor, of that State.

Thurſday the 2d April, is appointed a Day of Public Faſting and Prayer, in New-Hampſhire.

Permiſſion is given by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts to a Number of Petitioners for the Erection of a Bank, in the Iſland of Nantucket, to bring in a Bill.

We hear a Brig from Jamaica, bound to Boſton, was laſt Week caſt away on Block-Iſland, in a Snow ſtorm—The Veſſel, it is ſaid, will be loſt, but the Cargo we underſtand will be principally ſaved.

MARRIED]—At Jameſtown, Mr. ——— DRURY of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, to Miſs MARY HOWLAND.

DIED]—On Saturday Morning laſt, in the 73d Year of his Age, JOHN MAWDSLEY, Eſquire—A Gentleman, whoſe extenſive Buſineſs in the commercial Line, before the American Revolution, rendered him conſpicuous and reſpectable as a *Merchant*—as did the Honour conferred on him by the Freemen of this then Colony, by electing him one of their *Legiſlators*, evince their Opinion of him as an upright worthy Citizen—In the Days of Proſperity, poſſeſſed of Eaſe and Affluence, Hoſpitality and Urbanity marked his Steps—the Stranger participated of his Bounty, and the Bleſſing of the Poor reſted on his Head—no Man's Table was ſurrounded with a greater Number of Friends—many perhaps only ſo by Profeſſion—no one ſhared more fully the Smiles of Adulation, or the preferred Returns of Benefits conferred—But no ſooner had that fickle Goddeſs Fortune withdrawn her Favours, than he was left to the Recollection, without the Fruit, of his wonted Liberality, and to mourn over the deluſive Charms of all worldly Enjoyments.

A Widow and three Children lament the Loſs of a kind Huſband and indulgent Parent; as do a numerous Acquaintance of a ſociable and agreeable Companion.

His Remains, attended by the Free Maſon and Marine Socities, of both which he had long been a Member, and from whom he had experienced, in the Day of Adverſity, all that Relief and Aſſiſtance, for which thoſe humane and charitable Bodies have ever been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, are, we hear, to be interred on the Morrow Afternoon, with every Reſpect due to ſo deſerving a Brother.

WANTED immediately, a WOMAN accuſtomed to the Care of Children, with a good Breaſt of Milk.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

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George Champlin

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Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE.——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

Newport, February 23, 1795.

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Newport, February 23, 1795.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

General-Treaſurer's Office,

Newport, February 16th, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Honorable General Aſſembly of ſaid State, paſſed at the Seſſion, held at *Eaſt Greenwich*, on the laſt *Monday* of *January A. D.* 1795, "making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the ſtock of the United States belonging to this State to the Individual Creditors thereof."—NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Monday* the 23d Inſtant, this Office will be opened for receiving the various Kinds of State Paper therein mentioned, and entering upon the Duties required by ſaid Act.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *Gen. Treaſurer.*

FOR SALE,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE noted FERRY HOUSE, with the Wharf, Boat, and every Thing belonging thereto, on the Eaſt Side of Jameſtown, commonly called the *Down Town Ferry*, now in the Occupation of Mr. Benjamin Peckham.—For further Particulars inquire of

CHRISTY POTTER,
of South Kingſtown.

February 16, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY,
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CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.—— For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN ROGERS, late of Newport, Shipwright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby call on all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by Law for that Purpoſe.

JOSEPH WARREN, } *Commiſ-*
JOB TOWNSEND, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARY ROGERS,—and } *Adminiſt.*
SARAH ROGERS, }

Newport, Feb. 2, 1795.

Department of War.

January, 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the Militia-ry Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the Fourth of September, 1794, and which will become due on the Fifth Day of March, 1795, will be paid on that Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors and Adminiſtrators, muſt be accompanied with legal Evidence of their reſpective Appointments, and of the Time of the Deceaſe of the Invalids whoſe Penſion, they may claim.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
Secretary of War.

ATTENTION!

THOSE Perſons who wiſh to Inliſt in the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive 14 Dollars Bounty, and 4 Dollars monthly Pay—Good Proviſions, and complete Cloathing for the Seaſon.—The Non commiſſioned Officers will alſo receive an additional Encouragement, according to their Rank.

W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

General Rendezvous, Newport Feb 16, 1795

WANTED,

A Journeyman SHOE-MAKER, who underſtands Boots and Shoes.—Alſo One who underſtands Silk and Stuff Work.—Likewiſe an active BOY, as an Apprentice.——Apply to

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

ON the night of the 25th inſtant, the STORE of the ſubſcriber was broken open, and the following articles taken, *viz.*——One piece Caſſimere—one piece Velvet—one dozen worſted Hoſe—one piece Checked Linen—one dozen Women's kid Gloves; with a variety of Handkerchiefs, of the following kinds:—India Bandannoes—black Barcelona do.—check'd Silk do.—ſeveral pieces Silk and Cotton do.—Cotton do.—linen do.—one piece Chintz Shawls—ſundry kinds of Twiſt—ſeveral hundred Needles, &c. &c.——There are the ſtrongeſt marks of ſuſpicion againſt a certain perſon, who calls his name CALEB OAKS.—He is a well built perſon, about five feet ten inches, or ſix feet high—dark hair, and grey eyes—thick ſet—about twenty ſix years of age. Had on, while in this town, a light coloured ſtriped elaſtic coat, conſiderably worn, and a light mix'd coloured broadcloath one—velvet waiſtcoat and breeches—round hat, wore boots, and looks like a thief—— He had a red ſhag waiſtcoat; and his great coat was a dark brown, trimed round the cape, coller, cuffs, &c. with ſaſkin Furr out.——He rode a dark bay horſe carries his head low, and trots.—He is a Shoemaker by profeſſion, and plays on the violin, which he keeps with him. Whoever will ſecure ſaid thief in any of the jails of this Commonwealth, or recover ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all lawful charges.

JEREMIAH MAYHEW.

New-Bedford, 28th January, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Ship George and Mary, Samuel Lawton, Maſter, CÆSAR WEEDEN, a Black; a Native of Jameſtown, about 24 Years of Age. The above Reward, and neceſſary Charges, will be paid, on his being apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres of Land, Two Dwelling Houſes, a Barn and Crib, Two Orchards, is well proportioned for Plowing and Meadow, has conſiderable Wood thereon, well watered, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the Road leading to Dartmouth, a little to the Eaſtward of the Four Corners in Tiverton.—— For further Particulars, inquire of ABNER CHASE, living near the Premiſes.

Tiverton, Feb. 5, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council, of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; Do hereby call on all Perſons, having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

WING SPOONER, } *Commiſ-*
WALTER NICHOLS, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payments, to

MARY FRY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, February 9, 1795

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby call upon all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }
of South Kingſtown.

Newport, February 2, 1795.

instantly springing up, the Negro left the room. The daughter alſo hearing the blows, and the ſcreech of her mother, inſtantly ran in, and with her mother, attempted to raiſe up the body of the deceaſed, but finding no ſigns of life, made their eſcape by a back way, to the neareſt neighbour, to call aſſiſtance. In the mean time, to complete the horrid ſcene, the Negro returned, took off his coat, turned up his ſhirt ſleeves, and with a knife, moſt inhumanely cut his maſter's throat. He then dragged the body from the bed and left it naked on the floor. By this time, aſſiſtance came, and found the Negro ſtanding by the kitchen fire. Being aſked what he had been doing, he readily confeſſed the fact, and delivered himſelf up.

Thus died Capt. Charles Furbuſh in the 59th year of his age; who has left an afflicted family, and friends, to lament his untimely fate!

We are deſired to contradict the report of the appointment of General Cobb, as Poſt-Maſter General. If it was even the intention of the Preſident to nominate him to the office, we are aſſured that Mr. Cobb could not accept it.

NEWPORT, February 24.

Thurſday, the 19th Inſt. being the Day recommended by the Preſident, to be obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving—Was obſerved, in this Place, with due Solemnity.—

The Artillery Company of the Town of Newport, and the Newport Guards, teſtified their Reſpect to the Chief Magiſtrate, and their Thanks to GOD, for the innumerable Bleſſings We enjoy, by attending upon Public Worſhip, dreſſed in their reſpective Uniforms.

Yeſterday (ſays a Correſpondent) was obſerved, by the ſame Companies, as the Anniverſary of the Birth of our Beloved Preſident.—Liberty-Tree and Cap, and various other Parts of the Town, were decorated with the Flag of that Nation, whom He has led on to Independency, through a Myriad of Obſtacles and Dangers—And whom he is ſtill wiſely conducting through the Defiles of Intеſtine Diviſion.—The Companies performed a Variety of Manœuvres and Firings, with deſerved Applauſe.

They deſpiſe the Malign Diſpoſition of thoſe who would brand them with the Odium of Ariſtocracy, for Obſerving the Birth-Day of a Man to diſtinguiſhed for Merit and Abilities, as the Father of our Liberties.

When Ariſtocracy ſhall be the beſtowing of a juſt Tribute of Praiſe, upon the jointly Good and Great; or, the Acknowledgment of Obligations, for the moſt inеſtimable Privileges, to thoſe through whoſe Exertions and Abilities they have been obtained;—Then they will Glory in having that harſh Epithet attached to their Names; though Martyrdom ſhall enſue.

The French are eſteemed by the Jacobinical Politicians, as the Models of Republicaniſm.—But the *French* have ſet aſide many Days, to be obſerved as Feſtivals, in Honour of the Virtues.—May we not then, without the Cenſure even of Democrats; obſerve One Day in the Year, in Honour of every Human Virtue which the French, or any other Nation, can poſſibly vocabulate.

HENRY LATIMER, Eſq; is elected a Senator of the United States, for the State of Delaware.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, have both declined being conſidered as Candidates for thoſe Offices, at the enſuing Election.—And, in the laſt New-York Papers, the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; is announced as Candidate for Governor, and Stephen Van Rentſelaer, Eſq; for Lieutenant-Governor, of that State.

Thurſday the 2d April, is appointed a Day of Public Faſting and Prayer, in New-Hampſhire.

Permiſſion is given by the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts to a Number of Petitioners for the Erection of a Bank, in the Iſland of Nantucket, to bring in a Bill.

We hear a Brig from Jamaica, bound to Boſton, was laſt Week caſt away on Block-Iſland, in a Snow Storm—The Veſſel, it is ſaid, will be loſt, but the Cargo we underſtand will be principally ſaved.

MARRIED.]—At Jameſtown, Mr. ——— DRURY of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, to Miſs MARY HOWLAND.

DIED]—On Saturday Morning laſt, in the 73d Year of his Age, JOHN MAWDSLEY, Eſquire—A Gentleman, whoſe extenſive Buſineſs in the commercial Line, before the American Revolution, rendered him conſpicuous and reſpectable as a *Merchant*—as did the Honour conferred on him by the Freemen of this then Colony, by electing him one of their *Legiſlators*, evince their Opinion of him as an upright worthy Citizen—In the Days of Proſperity, poſſeſſed of Eaſe and Affluence, Hoſpitality and Urbanity marked his Steps—the Stranger participated of his Bounty, and the Bleſſing of the Poor reſted on his Head—no Man's Table was ſurrounded with a greater Number of Friends—many perhaps only ſo by Profeſſion—no one ſhared more fully the Smiles of Adulation, or the proferred Returns of Benefits conferred—But no ſooner had that fickle Goddeſs Fortune withdrawn her Favours, than he was left to the Recollection, without the Fruit, of his wonted Liberality, and to mourn over the deluſive Charms of all worldly Enjoyments.

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WANTED immediately, a WOMAN accuſtomed to the Care of Children, with a good Breaſt of Milk.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

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Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE.——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

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Newport, February 23, 1795.

State of Rhode Iſland, &c.

General-Treaſurer's Office,

Newport, February 16th, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Honorable General Aſſembly of ſaid State, paſſed at the Seſſion, held at *Eaſt Greenwich*, on the laſt *Monday* of *January A. D.* 1795, "making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the ſtock of the United States belonging to this State to the Individual Creditors thereof."—NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Monday* the 23d Inſtant, this Office will be opened for receiving the various Kinds of State Paper therein mentioned, and entering upon the Duties required by ſaid Act.

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JOSEPH WARREN, } *Commiſ-*
JOB TOWNSEND, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARY ROGERS,—and } *Adminiſt.*
SARAH ROGERS, }

Newport, Feb. 2, 1795.

Department of War.

January, 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the Fourth of September, 1794, and which will become due on the Fifth Day of March, 1795, will be paid on that Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

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By Order of the Preſident of the United States,
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Secretary of War.

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General Rendezvous, Newport Feb 26, 1795.

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Newport, February 9, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

ON the night of the 25th inſtant, the STORE of the ſubſcriber was broken open, and the following articles taken, *viz.*——One piece Caſſimere—one piece Velvet—one dozen worſted Hoſe—one piece Checked Linen—one dozen Women's kid Gloves; with a variety of Handkerchiefs, of the following kinds:—India Bandannoes—black Barcelona do.—check'd Silk do.—ſeveral pieces Silk and Cotton do.—Cotton do.—linen do.—one piece Chintz Shawls—ſundry kinds of Twiſt—ſeveral hundred Needles, &c. &c.——There are the ſtrongeſt marks of ſuſpicion againſt a certain perſon, who calls his name CALEB OAKS.—He is a well built perſon, about five feet ten inches, or ſix feet high—dark hair, and grey eyes—thick ſet—about twenty ſix years of age. Had on, while in this town, a light coloured ſtriped elaſtic coat, conſiderably worn, and a light mix'd coloured broadcloath one—velvet waiſtcoat and breeches—round hat, wore boots, and looks like a thief—He had a red ſhag waiſtcoat; and his great coat was a dark brown, trimed round the cape, collar, cuffs, &c. with ſaſkin Furr out.——He rode a dark bay horſe carries his head low, and trots.—He is a Shoemaker by profeſſion, and plays on the violin, which he keeps with him. Whoever will ſecure ſaid thief in any of the jails of this Commonwealth, or recover ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all lawful charges.

JEREMIAH MAYHEW.

New-Bedford, 28th January, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Ship George and Mary, Samuel Lawton, Maſter, CÆSAR WEEDEN, a Black; a Native of Jameſtown, about 24 Years of Age. The above Reward, and neceſſary Charges, will be paid, on his being apprehended and committed to the Gaol in this Town, by

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Tiverton, Feb. 5, 1795.

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JABEZ CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }
of South Kingſtown.

Newport, February 2, 1795.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

The GRATEFUL BEGGAR.

A FRAGMENT.

——STOP, Traveller!
Behold a being born, like thee, to live,
And yet endow'd with fortitude to die,
Were his alone the pang of poverty;
But a dear wife, now ſtarving far from hence,
Seven hungry, hapleſs children at her ſide,
A frowning world, and an ungrateful friend,
Urge him to beg—forgive a man's tears,
Aſſiſt us—ſave us—pity my deſpair.
A fellow mortal ſues to thee for bread,
Invites thy charity.
Perhaps thou art an huſband, and a father;
Think if thy babes, like mine, dejected lay,
And held their little hands to thee for food,
What would'ſt thou have me do, were't thou like me,
Driven to diſtreſs like mine? So! then befriend;
Make our ſad caſe your own—I aſk no more—
——God ſpeed thee on thy way,
May Plenty ever ſit within thy houſe;
If thou haſt children, Angels guard their ſteps;
Health ſcatter roſes round each little cheek,
And Heav'n at laſt reward thy ſoul with bliſs—
He's gone—and left his purſe within my hand;
Thou much deſired, thou often ſought in vain.
Swift let me fly upon the wings of love,
And bear the bleſſings to my fainting babes;
Then, gently take Louiſa in my arms,
And whiſper to the mourner happieſt news.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

ORCHARDS.

VI. The AFTER-MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS.

THIS divides into
The Management of the Ground,
The Management of the Trees.

2. The GROUND. It has been already mentioned, that, in Herefordſhire, the ſoil of Orchards is generally kept under Tillage; in Glouceſterſhire, in Graſs. Not, however, I apprehend, ſo much in purſuance of different principles in the management of Orchards; as from the circumſtances of Herefordſhire being an *arable*, Glouceſterſhire a *graſs land* country.

Either, in practice, has its diſadvantage. Fruit Trees, when fully grown, eſpecially if they are of a ſpreading growth, and are ſuffered to form drooping branches,—are very injurious to *arable* crops:—Their roots, their drip, and their ſhadows are deſtructive, not to corn* only, but to clover and to turnips†: beſides being under theſe circumſtances ſtill farther injurious, by preventing a free circulation of air; and in being in the way of the plow teams; which, when the trees are loaded with leaves and fruit, can frequently with difficulty *creep* under them!

It is obſervable, however, that *tillage* is favourable to the trees; eſpecially in the growth of young trees.—While in *graſs* grounds (under ordinary management) their progreſs is conſequently ſlow; for want of the earth's being ſtirred about their roots; and by being injured by the grazing ſtock; eſpecially low headed, drooping trees.

After the trees begin to bear, ſtock are equally inconvenient, in a fruit ground. Cattle not only deſtroy all the fruit within their reach; but the fruit is dangerous to the cattle; by being liable to lodge in their throats, in the manner of ſmall turnips. In the fruit ſeaſon, eſpecially in windy weather, the cows are frequently obliged to be kept out of their ground, at a time perhaps, when the graſs is wanted. Prudent men, however, endeavour to provide againſt the inconveniency, by eating the fruit grounds bare, before the gathering ſeaſon: and every prudent man ought to keep the boughs out of their reach; that no injury may be ſuſtained, previous to that ſeaſon; as well as to give air and ſun-beams to his graſs.

From theſe circumſtances we may conclude, that, in ſituations, in which fruit grounds can with propriety, and conveniency be kept either in tillage or in graſs, they ought, while the trees are young to be kept under the plow; and that, when the trees become particularly injurious to the arable crops, the grounds ought to be converted to a ſtate of graſs.

In the deep ſoiled diſtrict, about *Dymmock* and *Marcle*, where the whole country may be ſaid to be a foreſt of fruit trees,—the occupiers of fruit grounds, experiencing the evil of trees, in arable lands, are planting in their graſs grounds. This, however, appears to be a wrong principle. Let them lay their old orchards to graſs; and, if they plant, break up their young orchards to arable; this will be changing the courſe of huſbandry, and be at once beneficial to the land and the trees.

In the Brownyard quarter of Herefordſhire, where conſiderable quantities of Hops are raiſed, it is common to plant young fruit trees in the Hop grounds. The trees, while young, do little injury to the Hops, while the manuring and cultivation of the Hop grounds is highly beneficial to young trees. Before they acquire an injurious ſize, the grounds are worn out for hops, and returned to the common courſe of huſbandry.

(To be continued)

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* *All grain in England, is called Corn—where no Indian Corn is grown.*

† *I have obſerved, in a fruit ground in which a remarkable fine crop of young clover was riſing, that under the drip of the trees, there was not a plant! A piece of turnips I have ſeen dotted in nearly the ſame manner.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of IMANUEL CASE, Eſq; late of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, to make immediate Payment:—And all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executer.*

North Kingſtown, Jan. 26, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where alſo may be had

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW,
And SEWING TWINE.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Acres of LAND, formerly the Property of William Weeden; ſituated oppoſite Judge Bliſs's, about Three-Quarters of a Mile from the Town of Newport.—For Particulars, apply to

JETHRO BRIGGS.

February 10, 1795.

Alſo a LOT, on which formerly a Mill ſtood, ſituated Weſtward of Elder Bliſs's, Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid William Weeden aforeſaid. Inquire as above.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearneſs to the Town, and the Goodneſs of the Land, renders a particular Deſcription of it unneceſſary.——Any Perſon inclining to hire the ſame may ſee the Premiſes, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, Newport, a little Northward of the Brick Market, having a good Shop belonging thereto, and is well ſituated for Buſineſs, now in the Occupation of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Alſo a Two Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe all, or any of the above HOUSES and LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

☞ If the above Premiſes are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Eſq; of Weſterly, in this State, deceaſed, ſituated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Eaſterly and Weſterly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the Weſt Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Weſterly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.——Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a Houſe, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone Wall, and is rendered vaſtly more valuable by its being ſo handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horſes and Cows.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the ſame.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY granted by the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, for the Purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Hundred Dollars* for the Benefit of the *United Congregational Society*, in *Little Compton*—Calculated in Two Claſſes as follows, ſubject to a Deduction of *Ten per Cent.* in each Claſs, &c.

First CLASS, 2000 Tickets, at One and an Half Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
1		100	100
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
60		5	300
100		3	300
550		2	1100
746	Prizes,	For the Deſign,	300
1254	Blanks.		
2000	Tickets at 1½ Dollars, is		3000 Dol.

N. B. Prizes of 2 Dollars, in the above Claſs, to be paid in Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The Prize of 300 Dollars, to be paid 200 Dollars in Caſh and 50 Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The Prize of 100 Dollars, to be paid 70 Dollars in Caſh and 15 Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The 4 – 50 Dollar Prizes, to be paid 40 Dollars in Caſh and 5 Tickets in the 2d Claſs for each Prize.

The 10 Prizes of 20 Dollars, to be paid 16 Dollars in Caſh and 2 Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The 20 Prizes of 10 Dollars each, to be paid 8 Dollars in Caſh and one Ticket in the 2d Claſs.

Likewiſe every Blank, drawn in the above Claſs, to be entitled to One Quarter of a Ticket in the 2d Claſs.

CLASS the Second, 2000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
2		100	200
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
62		5	310
521		3	1563
620	Prizes,	Paid for Blanks in 1ſt Claſs,	627
1380	Blanks.	For the Deſign,	400
2000	Tickets, at 2 Dollars, is		4000 Dol.

As the foregoing Scheme is calculated ſo very advantageous to the Adventurers, by ſo ſmall a Deduction in the firſt Place of *Ten per Cent.* then by giving every Perſon that draws a Blank in the Firſt Claſs, a Quarter of a Ticket in the Second Claſs—whereby an Opportunity is again offered, to gain them a Prize—together with the laudable Purpoſe for which the Lottery is granted, flatters the Managers that the Sale of the Tickets will be rapid, and the Firſt Claſs be drawn by the 25th of *March* next, or ſooner.

A Liſt of Prizes, in each Claſs, will be publiſhed in the *Newport Mercury*, as ſoon as the Drawing is completed—Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication ſhall be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

The Managers appointed are Meſſieurs *Peres Richmond, Nathaniel Church, John Davis, Andrew Taylor, Edward Woodman*, and *Thomas Briggs*—who have given Bond for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

*** TICKETS to be had of the MANAGERS.

Little-Compton (Rhode-Iſland) Feb. 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel.
Beſt Spirits, Geneva, and Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt.
Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

The GRATEFUL BEGGAR.

A FRAGMENT.

——STOP, Traveller!
Behold a being born, like thee, to live,
And yet endow'd with fortitude to die,
Were his alone the pang of poverty;
But a dear wife, now ſtarving far from hence,
Seven hungry, hapleſs children at her ſide,
A frowning world, and an ungrateful friend,
Urge him to beg—forgive a man's tears,
Aſſiſt us—ſave us—pity my deſpair.
A fellow mortal ſues to thee for bread,
Invites thy charity.
Perhaps thou art an huſband, and a father;
Think if thy babes, like mine, dejected lay,
And held their little hands to thee for food,
What would'ſt thou have me do, wer't thou like me,
Driven to diſtreſs like mine? So! then befriend;
Make our ſad caſe your own—I aſk no more—
——— God ſpeed thee on thy way,
May Plenty ever ſit within thy houſe;
If thou haſt children, Angels guard their ſteps;
Health ſcatter roſes round each little cheek,
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The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

ORCHARDS.

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The Management of the Ground,
The Management of the Trees.

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Either, in practice, has its diſadvantage. Fruit Trees, when fully grown, eſpecially if they are of a ſpreading growth, and are ſuffered to form drooping branches,—are very injurious to *arable* crops:—Their roots, their drip, and their ſhadows are deſtructive, not to corn* only, but to clover and to turnips†: beſides being under theſe circumſtances, ſtill farther injurious, by preventing a free circulation of air; and in being in the way of the plow teams; which, when the trees are loaded with leaves and fruit, can frequently with difficulty *creep* under them!

It is obſervable, however, that *tillage* is favourable to the trees; eſpecially in the growth of young trees.—While in *graſs* grounds (under ordinary management) their progreſs is conſequently ſlow; for want of the earth's being ſtirred about their roots; and by being injured by the grazing ſtock; eſpecially low headed, drooping trees.

After the trees begin to bear, ſtock are equally inconvenient, in a fruit ground. Cattle not only deſtroy all the fruit within their reach; but the fruit is dangerous to the cattle; by being liable to lodge in their throats, in the manner of ſmall turnips. In the fruit ſeaſon, eſpecially in windy weather, the cows are frequently obliged to be kept out of their ground, at a time perhaps, when the graſs is wanted. Prudent men, however, endeavour to provide againſt the inconvenience, by eating the fruit grounds bare, before the gathering ſeaſon: and every prudent man ought to keep the boughs out of their reach; that no injury may be ſuſtained, previous to that ſeaſon; as well as to give air and ſun-beams to his graſs.

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(To be continued)

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JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingſtown, Jan. 26, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

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AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

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Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where alſo may be had

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW,
And SEWING TWINE.

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JETHRO BRIGGS.

February 10, 1795.

ALſo a LOT, on which formerly a Mill ſtood, ſituated Weſtward of Elder Bliſs's, Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid William Weeden aforeſaid. Inquire as above.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

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Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5 1794.

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And entered on the 25th of March next,

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JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

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Alſo a Two Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

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WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point-Judith.

☞ If the above Premiſes are not Sold, by the 25th of March, they will then be to Let.

January 28, 1795.

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JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRD and Fourth Proof RUM, by the Puncheon;
SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY granted by the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, for the Purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Hundred Dollars* for the Benefit of the *United Congregational Society*, in *Little Compton*—Calculated in Two Claſſes as follows, ſubject to a Deduction of *Ten per Cent.* in each Claſs, &c.

First CLASS, 2000 Tickets, at One and an Half Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	300	300
1		100	100
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
60		5	300
100		3	300
550		2	1100
746 Prizes,		For the Deſign,	300
1254 Blanks.			
2000 Tickets at 1½ Dollars, is			3000 Dol.

N. B. Prizes of 2 Dollars, in the above Claſs, to be paid in Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The Prize of 300 Dollars, to be paid 200 Dollars in Caſh and 50 Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The Prize of 100 Dollars, to be paid 70 Dollars in Caſh and 15 Tickets in the 2d Claſs.

The 4 — 50 Dollar Prizes, to be paid 40 Dollars in Caſh and 5 Tickets in the 2d Claſs for each Prize.

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The 20 Prizes of 10 Dollars each, to be paid 8 Dollars in Caſh and one Ticket in the 2d Claſs.

Likewiſe every Blank, drawn in the above Claſs, to be entitled to One Quarter of a Ticket in the 2d Claſs.

CLASS the Second, 2000 Tickets, at Two Dollars each.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
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2		100	200
4		50	200
10		20	200
20		10	200
62		5	310
521		3	1563
620 Prizes,		Paid for Blanks in 1ſt Claſs,	627
1380 Blanks.		For the Deſign,	400
2000 Tickets, at 2 Dollars, is			4000 Dol.

As the foregoing Scheme is calculated ſo very advantageous to the Adventurers, by ſo ſmall a Deduction in the firſt Place of *Ten per Cent.* then by giving every Perſon that draws a Blank in the Firſt Claſs, a Quarter of a Ticket in the Second Claſs—whereby an Opportunity is again offered, to gain them a Prize—together with the laudable Purpoſe for which the Lottery is granted, flatters the Managers that the Sale of the Tickets will be rapid, and the Firſt Claſs be drawn by the 25th of *March* next, or ſooner.

A Liſt of Prizes, in each Claſs, will be publiſhed in the *Newport Mercury*, as ſoon as the Drawing is compleated—Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication ſhall be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

The Managers appointed are Meſſieurs *Peter Richmond, Nathaniel Church, John Davis, Andrew Taylor, Edward Woodman*, and *Thomas Briggs*—who have given Bond for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

*** TICKETS to be had of the MANAGERS.

Little-Compton (Rhode-Iſland) Feb. 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooſes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel.
Brandy, Spirits, Geneva, and Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt.
Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, January 19 1795.